VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0074012

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : GOLDI GUPTA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENG

तारीख
Date

27/08/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

ORN

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner, such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has rich regional music traditions that take inspiration from local traditions and cultures.

Regional music traditions

① Panihari in Rajasthan → local scarcity of water, women sing these songs while going to get the water.

② Powada → Maharastra → Tales of Shivaji are sung, reflecting influence of history of marathas.

③ Punjabi Tappa → Representing fusion of punjabi, sindhi languages

④ Sohre in Bundelkhand Region during child birth showing importance of the occassion

(5) Manipuri sankirtana → showing local influence of Krishna cult and Srivaishnavism.

(6) Ghazals in Uttarpradesh showing cultural connect of Awadh and Ganga-Jamuni Tahzeeb.

Evidently local music traditions in India are essentially embedded in local socio-cultural realities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The working class movement in India developed during later part of 19th century and early 20th century i.e publication of 'Bharat Shramjeevi'.

Reasons for emergence of working class movements:

(1) Development of industries in late 19th - early 20th century, high working hours.

(2) Colonial policies - Factories Act of 1882 and Trade Unions Act of 1926.

(3) Russian Revolution in 1917 inspired working class movement across the world

(4) war time miseries caused by World War I.

(5) leaders such as Gandhi and Nehru supported the cause of workers i.e Ahmedabad Mill strike

Contribution towards freedom struggle

(1) Workers became inalienable part of mass movement.

(2) Significantly participated in Non-cooperation and civil disobedience movement.

(3) Helped disseminate the exploitative character of British rule.

(4) Gave socialistic orientation to independence movement

Thus added to the mass movement and helped in independence movement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mahatma Gandhi and B.G. Tilak were the prominent mass leaders of Independence movement.

Tilak's politics

(1) politics of Masses - bringing them in the mainstream.

(2) cultural influence : Invoked past glory, and used Ganpati Shivaji festival.

(3) Complete swaraj : Goal was clear when he said 'Swaraj is my birth right'.

(4) Extremist and violent methods were not forbidden i.e "philosophy of Bomb".

Gandhian politics → Taking on from Tilak

(1) Gandhi further added to mass character i.e Champaran farmers, millowners etc.

(2) Gandhi too invoked the cultural traditions of India i.e Ramrajya

(3) Swaraj and passive Resistence common theme

Gandhi – Break from Tilak

(1) Non-violence formed the core of Gandhian Satyagraha.

(2) Inclusivity and Hindu-muslim unity i.e Khilafat-movement

Hence while continuing from Tilak's mass politics, Gandhi added his unique strategy to build a strong mass movement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per 6th assessment Report of IPCC, world's oceans are facing global warming, since industrial revolution, Ocean T° has risen by 1.1°c.

World Ocean : Loosing Their memory

(1) Ocean warming and cooling cycles are disturbed.

(2) Ocean heritage such as corals at Great barrier reef of Australia is getting extinct.

(3) Marine animals such as sea cows are finding it difficult to survive.

(4) systems like ~~Anto~~ Atlantic meridional circulation are getting disturbed

Consequences of phenomenon

(1) Thermal expansion and sea level rise i.e As per IPCC since 1901, sea level rise by 1.1 m can be verified

(2) Marine Resources such as fishery are getting depleted or having high oil content.

(3) Marine heat waves due to anamolous warming can be seen

(4) methane hydrates causing release of CH_4 and CO_2 which is buried deep in oceans.

Thus oceans ~~are~~ have become a major tipping point in global climate change. protection of oceans as called by UN conference on ocean is the need of the hour.

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Soil amendments are substances that are added to the soil to make it more fertile and useful for cultivation i.e mulch is added

Benefits of soil Amendment

(1) Help in rejuvenation of the soil.

(2) soil amendments like mulch help conserving soil moisture.

(3) It helps replenish the nutrient supply in the soil. i.e steel slag gives iron.

(4) soil amendments like Biochar help in improving texture of the soil.

(5) Animal excreta is also used as soil amendment to induce beneficial biological activity.

Concerns associated

(1) oversupply of some nutrients such as iron resulting in red soils.

(2) No idea to farmers about which type of soil amendment is suitable for which soil.

(3) Availability of soil amendment to small and marginal farmers

(4) Soil amendments like mulch prevent sanitisation by sunshine

Thus there is a need to effectively use soil amendment to ensure good soil health.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Hybrid power plants are those power plants that include two or more sources in its power generation cycle for example wind-solar power plant in Gujarat.

Benefits of Hybrid power plants

(1) Help reduce the problem of intermittancy in solar and wind project.

(2) Increase the efficiency of power plants i.e 70-80% efficient.

(3) Help in optimal utilization of land resource.

(4) provide economies of scale thus low cost power.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

(1) High Investment requirement remains a major challenge

(2) Sychronisation of two types of power generation cycle is a major challenge.

(3) Requirement of large land area is another problem.

(4) Import dependence on China for solar modules and big wind turbines

To ensure that maximum benefit is achieved through such projects, there is a need to provide government support, hardware production through PLI scheme for high efficiency solar modules.

7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Van allen Radiation belts are part of earth's protection mechanism which protects it from solar particles and other extra terrestrial radiation.

Formation of VAN Allen Radiation Belts

They are formed by Earth's magnetism. Earth's rotation results in earth becoming a magnet and movement of magma in its core provides charge to the magnetic field.

In outer space these radiation belts protect earth

from solar flares and coronal mass ejections.

Reason for growing focus on VAN Allen belts

(1) To understand the changing nature of earth's magnetism i.e oscillation.

(2) Understanding sun's solar flares and its energy particles.

(3) protecting earth from future extra terrestial radiations.

(4) Understanding the evolution and nature of earth's magnetic field

Thus van Allen belts have become the focus area of study in the present time

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Marital rape can be defined as sexual intercourse by husband with his wife, without her consent. In section 375 of IPC, it is added ~~to~~ as an exception to rape, thus not-punishable.

Marital Rape should be Criminalised

(1) It goes against the bodily autonomy of women protected under Article 21 of Constitution.

(2) In Suchita Srivastava vs. Chandigarh Administration, SC held that sexual relations are matter of choice. Marital rape violates it

(3) Goes against the principles of equality before law under Article 14.

(4) Violates the dignity of the women

(5) International best practice countries like UK, Australia have done away with it.

(6) Justice J.S. Verma Committee has also recommended the criminalisation

(7) lifetime trauma of living with her own rapist

Objections to Criminalization

→ Destabalize the institution of marriage.

→ Difficult to establish guilt.

→ It will violate privacy

→ It can be misused like section 498A of Domestic violence.

Thus there is a need of greater deliberations among stakeholders. The future should be guided by the call of PM Modi to "ensure women dignity"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Care economy refers to the works related to child care, and care of elderly in the economy.

Challenges Related to ~~child~~ care economy

(1) Lack of recognition of its existence as evident from lack of any policy framework.

(2) Women's care work amounting to 3.1% of GDP (UN Women) remains unpaid.

(3) Highly skewed representation of women in the care economy sector

(4) Lack of credit, infrastructure support from the government

(5) Care of elderly having large

scale supply gap.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps taken to address challenges

(1) Integrated program for old persons focuses on establishing old age homes in each district.

(2) The maternity Benefit act provides for building crèche facilities in public organisation.

(3) Self-Help groups in care-economy sectors are being provided skilling support

However more needs to be done in terms of establishing a regulatory framework, providing credit as priority sector and providing skilling. This will help in growth of sustainable care economy.

10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

World Bank defines learning poverty as "inability of a children to read a simple text or solve a simple maths sum".

As per "learning poverty Report" of World Bank, 53% children in low and middle income countries are facing challenge of learning poverty in post covid period.

Implications

① It will result in low learning outcomes in higher stages.

② It may propel drop out by children.

③ Pratham's ASER Report pointed out that it results in low-

self esteem among children.

(4) Reduce future life chances i.e continious cycle of poverty..

(Way Ahead)

(1) Investing in basic literacy and numeracy - as promoted by NIPUN scheme of Ministry of education.

(2) National Education policy promotes integration of early childhood care into education providing good base

(3) Investing in teacher training

(4) New learning pedagogy making study more fun activity.

(5) Ensuring implementation of RTE Act 2009 to ensure school access.

Schemes like PM-Evidya will further help in improving school education.

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Murals are type of paintings that are done on dried walls - as compared to freshly plastered walls of frescos.

India has rich tradition of murals present in Chola temples etc

Evolution of Mural Tradition of South India

(1) Earliest murals in South India are found in caves of Ajanta i.e padmapani murals.

(2) During pallava times, the murals became part of temples and big wall murals became prevalent.

(3) Mural tradition o. reached its

zenith during chola temples for example the murals of RajRajeswara temple.

(4) Vijayanagara murals further added to the mural diversity for example in Vijaya viththa temple.

Characterstics

(1) Bright colours like Red, Green etc were used in these murals, the colours were natural colours.

(2) Subjects were drawn from diverse fields -

→ In Ajanta painting we see Jataka stories.

→ In Chola and Vijaynagar we see mythological figures from mahabharata

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Chola murals are peculiar because other than deities murals of kings and Queen also seen

(3) Contemporary influences can be seen for example the archaic lines in Vijayanagara murals as influence of Sultanate rulers.

The mural traditions further inspired the rise of Bengal school of painting during National movement by Abnindra Nath Tagore i.e Bharatmata painting.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The rise of Indian Nationalism against colonialism was seen in early 19th century in areas like Bengal and Maharastra.

Indian Nationalism product of colonial modernity

(1) Colonial language English became the communication medium between marathis, Bengalis. etc

(2) English education introduced modern ideas like equality, liberty.

(3) Enlightenment ideas inspired people like Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(4) British introduced press which become the medium of dissemination of modern ideas

(5) British administration provided unity to whole of India.

(6) Railways and Telegraph made communication easy between natives

(7) British missionaries resulted in Domestic backlash and Revival.

Indian Nationalism Beyond British modernity

(1) While leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy were inspired by western ideas, they also found inspiration in Indian culture and religion

(2) Rebellion against Raj were present such as Sanyasi Revolt

(3) Discontent against Britishers was emerging as evident from Vellore mutiny.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) leaders like Dayanand Saraswati were guided by old heritage. Called for "Going Back to Vedas"

(5) Indian National consciousness was always present as pointed out by Aurobindo i.e "Nation from eternity"

Thus it can be said that while British modernity did help amplify the anti-colonial movement, the nationalist ideas, struggle etc. were developing independent of that also.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmentalism refers to ideology that calls for the protection and conservation of environment and ecology.

In post-independence India Environment movement arose as a response to the developmental process.

Environmentalism - organized movements in post independence India

(1) Chipko movement: It emerged in Uttarakhand against the cutting of trees.

- People 'hugged the trees', it was led by 'Gaura Devi' and Sundar lal Bahuguna.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Narmada Bachao Andolan - Against the building of Sardar Sarovar dam which caused displacement of tribals. led by Medha patkar.

(3) Silent valley protests against a dam project that would have submerged parts of Silent valley National park and endangered lion tailed macaque

(4) Appiko movement in Karnataka against felling of trees in forest.

(5) Niyamgiri Tribals protest against POSCO steel Plant

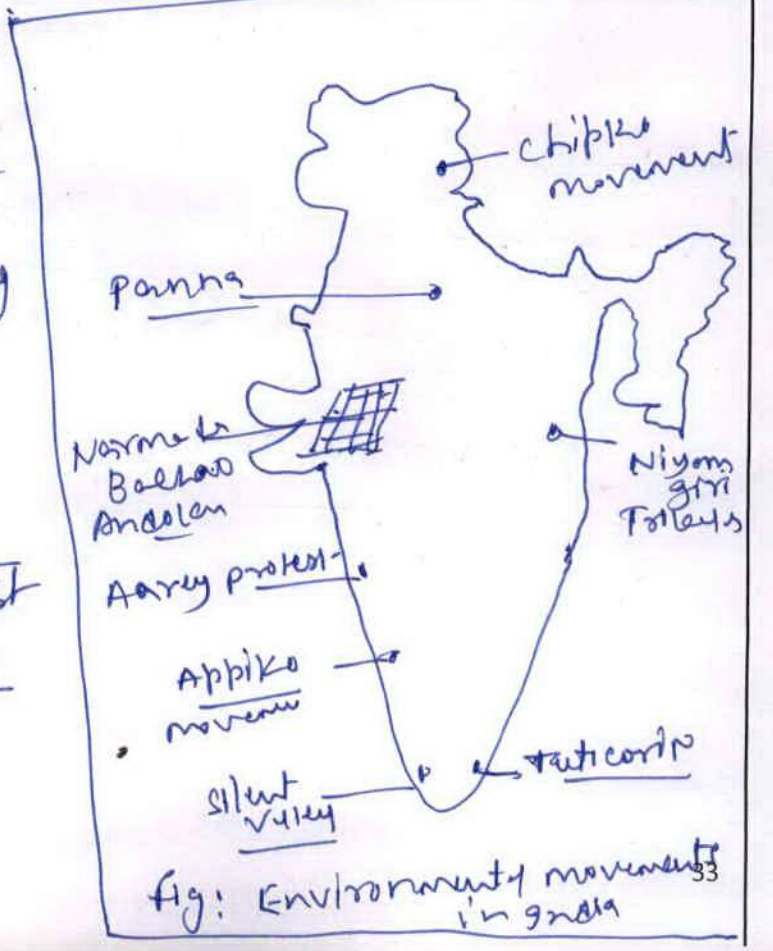

Fig: Environmental movements in India

(6) In Tutikorin against Vedanta's copper smelting plant resulting in its closure.

(7) Aarey metro car shed was protested for protecting Aarey urban forest in mumbai

(8) panna tribals in madhyapradesh against the diamond mining project in Buxwaha forest.

Evidently post independence India has seen many organized and successful environmental movements, ensuring a balance between development and ecology.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Napoleon was a French military General and ruler, who emerged in the aftermath of French revolution

Napoleon's goals

(1) Establishing supremacy of France in Europe.

(2) Ambition to destroy the British monopoly on seas.

Policy of Continental Blockade

Napoleon employed the policy of continental blockade by blocking the sea trade and movement of naval ships to Britain.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ill Conceived strategy

(1) It resulted in polarisation of Europe

(2) prompted the Britain to act against Napoleon.

(3) large Resources were employed

(4) Failure of campaign, eroded the authority and popularity of Napoleon within the country.

(5) Britain responded by coordinating with other countries.

Thus, in my opinion, the continental blockade was an ill conceived strategy which

Cost Napoleon disastrously and Europe united against him resulted in his defeat in Battle of waterloo.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Arctic paradox refers to the anamolous warming of arctic as compared to other regions due to the phenomenon of Arctic amplification

Arctic amplification is caused by the suspension of black carbon on Arctic ice sheets which reduces albedo of Arctic ice sheets causing more warming.

Another aspect of Arctic paradox is that while Arctic warming is a major Tipping point and signifies greater climate change, it is evoking responses from Arctic countries which will further ~~reduce~~ add to climate change i.e large scale developmental activity

Shipping in Arctic waters.

Spatial Distribution of Minerals and Energy Resources in the Arctic Region

Mineral Resources

(1) Arctic accounts for $1/5^{th}$ of the world's rare earth mineral resources.

(2) Countries like Russia and Canada have large scale mineral resources in their arctic territories.

Energy Resources

Arctic area is full of energy resources such as oil, Gas and methane hydrates.

Spatial distribution

(1) Countries like Iceland, Denmark

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

have large scale Gas, oil resources

(2) Russian arctic territories have gas resources.

(3) Canada and USA have large deposits of Gas Hydrates

In this context, India has Joined Arctic Council as Observer. Recently India's Arctic policy was unveiled with focus on mobilization and use of arctic mineral wealth for national development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cryosphere refers to the ~~ice covered~~ ice covered parts of the earth which includes Arctic, Antarctic, Hindukush snow covered areas.

Cryosphere changes

Cryosphere is seeing changes like melting of sea-ice, melting of glaciers, increase in vegetation due to the human activities such as transport, fossil fuel burning etc causing global warming.

Devastating Impact of cryosphere changes

On Ecosystem

1. ~~Due~~ Due to melting ~~sea~~ of glaciers, pristine ecosystems of Antarctic are

disappearing.

(2) Due to melting of ice biodiversity such as seals, penguins are facing threat of extinction

(3) Green vegetation is increasing in these areas, further adding to depletion of ice.

Impact on people

(1) Cryosphere is a major factor in driving climate change. Cryosphere depletion is causing changes in long term precipitation pattern.

(2) Sea level rise is ever evident phenomenon

(3) Sudden phenomenon such as Breaking of polar vortex and ingress of cold wave in Europe and America. i.e freezing in Chicago 2020.

(4) Melting of this ice is resulting in

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

freeing of long buried pathogens causing disease.

Measures to Tackle Threat

(1) Ensuring that prestine areas like Antarctic remain outside of anthropogenic influence. as ensured by Antarctic treaty 1959.

(2) Reducing human activity in areas like Arctic

(3) Urgent climate action as suggested by IPCC Report "Global warming of 1.5°C"

(4) Country level effort to bring down GHG emissions i.e India's renewable energy push

(5) Ensuring governance of these areas i.e India Antarctic bill 2022

Cryosphere needs to be conserved to protect the humanity from complete annihilation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

urban flooding refers to the flash flooding in urban areas due to high rainfall and other reasons for example recent floods in mumbai and Hyderabad.

Reasons for urban flooding

Natural causes
- High rainfall events caused by climate change
- cyclonic rainfall in cities like mumbai
- Urban Heat Island effect inducing high intensity rains

Man made Reasons
- Encroachment of urban wetlands
- clogging of urban ~~wetlands~~ drains by plastic waste
- lack of any green spaces for water absorbtion
- concretization of urban landmass.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Severe Risk To Urban Ecosystem

1. Urban flooding cause loss of urban infrastructure
2. It causes loss of life - five people died in mumbai.
3. It results in loss of economic activity
4. Frequent rainfall results in loss of investment i.e service industry

Critical Infrastructure

1. It results in breaking of power lines
2. Telephone infrastructure is threatened
3. Road blocks are common due to urban flooding
4. submergence of Airport i.e Chennai Airport

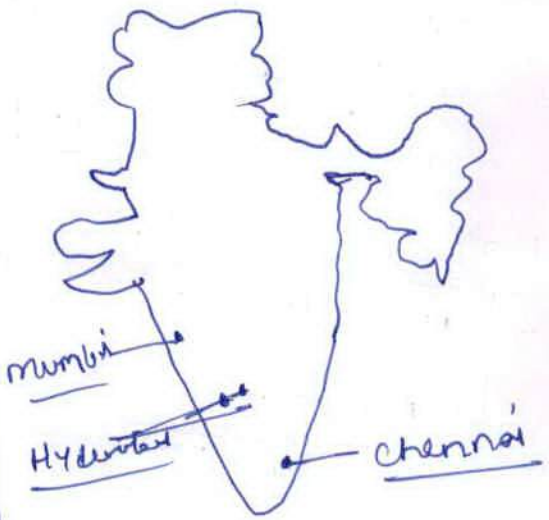

fig: Urban flood affected Areas

(5) Important Installments like Nuclear reactors are under threat of meltdown.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to Deal with Urban Floods

NDMA has suggested both Structural and Non-Structural measures.

(1) Structurals

- Building of rain gardens, Bioswales in urban areas
- Building city forestry through Nagar van Udyan scheme
- Drain management and waste collection
- Building critical infrastructure at higher level.

(2) Non-structural:

- Flood forecasting through INFLOWS
- Communication to people through advisories.

To ensure that urban flooding does not cause damage to urban ecosystem it is needed to take both preventive and protective method.

18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is a minor mineral as per Mines and Minerals Act 1957, it holds immense value due to its use in construction

Sand - Economic Development

(1) Sand is used due to its durability and provides strength to physical infrastructure

(2) Sand mining is necessary for house construction, road construction and other construction projects that drive growth in the economy.

(3) Sand mining provides revenue to government which aides economy

(4) Linkages with cement industry which is one of the eight core industry

Sand - Ecosystem services

(1) Sand provides Habitat to biodiversity like Gharials in Chambal river

(2) Sand ensures maintaining of Water table.

(3) It helps in purification of water and water recharge.

(4) Sand provides stability to river beds.

~~Need of~~ Unsustainable sand mining - Impact

(1) Results in degradation of river channels.

(2) Degrades habitat of species like mugger is major reason for their extinction in areas like Ken River.

(3) Water table goes down in high sand mining areas as seen in Bundelkhand

(4) It causes large scale green house

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- gas emissions.

Need of sustainable sand Mining

① Ensuring its availability for coming generation.

② protection of biodiversity and associated ecosystem.

③ Balancing the long term needs of economy.

Measures

① Sustainable sand mining guidlines:

- No sand mining should be allowed above three meter depth
- No mining in monsoon season
- Sand mining in Abandoned River Channel.

② PM Khanij Kshetra Kalyan yojana to build social infrastructure for mining affected people.

Alternatives such as M-sand should also be explored in the interest of sustainability

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per census 2011, 31% of India's population stays in urban areas which is going to rise to 50% by 2050 as per world population prospects Report.

Unbridled and Unbalanced Growth in urban areas → Challenges.

(1) Rising migration from villages to cities for Jobs i.e As per census 2011, there are 450 million migrants in India.

(2) Rise of slums in urban areas as per pranab sen committee 65 million people stay in slums.

(3) Rising pollution, 24 out of 25 most polluted cities are in India.

(4) Waste generation and disposal problem i.e Gazipur "mountain of waste" in Delhi

(5) Rising Crimes and Xenophobia against migrants in urban areas like surat.

(6) overburdened transport system causing long traffic jams.

(7) urbanisation of pandemics due to compact settlements i.e Nipah in kerala.

(8) urban disasters like urban fires in Bhopal, surat and Delhi

Need of Reform in urban planning and capacity

(1) Isher Judge Ahluwalia committee pointed out the need to ensure integrated urban planning - and suggested

- Instituting all powerful mayor
- Establishing ward Committees for planning.
- Need of Investment in Infrastructure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Need of planned development such as cities like Chandigarh

→ Establishing blue-green spaces to deal with pollution, flooding etc.

→ Ensuring waste management through Indore model

(3) Capacity building of urban local bodies through finances i.e 15th finance Committee suggested property tax reform.

(4) Slum Rehabilitation program such as Dharavi Rehabilitation

(5) Ensuring smart governance and traffic management through smart city projects.

Urban development should be sustainable, to make life "easy" and promoting "ease of living for urban people

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्राय: एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

feminist movements are based on the ideology of feminism which calls for ensuring equality between men and women.

Lack of Inclusivity in feminist movement

(1) Historically during national movement enlightened man like Raja Ram mohan Roy took up the cause of women.

(2) In 20th century, organizations like women's India Association were associated with middle class women such as Dorabji tata, Annie Besant.

(3) In the post-independence

period women's wings of political parties were populated by the influential movement.

(4) Movement was guided by the concerns of elites i.e women's reservation bill.

(5) Modern times, movements like #metoo also cater to the needs of urban middle and high class.

Increasing Inclusivity of women

(1) After Towards Equality Report 1974, concerns such as women health were also taken up.

(2) Marginalized section women also coming up with their

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Own organisations even as Dalit Mahila Sangharsh Samiti

(3) New upsurge through UN's SDGs which calls for gender equality

(4) Issues like Universal civil Code, triple Talaq also came up.

Recent call of PM Modi to ensure dignity of women and persue their cause will result in further increasivity in the movement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0074012

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : GOLDI GUPTA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENG

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre ORN, DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

VISION IAS

All the Best

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Article 246 provides for the distribution of power between centre and state in 7th schedule.

7th schedule
- central list - Foreign Affairs
- state List - public order
- concurrent list - Education

Time to Revisit the 7th schedule

(1) Old divisions no longer relevant for example law and order involving National security requiring central interventions under NIA Act 2010.

(2) New subjects emerging such as cyber security

(3) entries like Disaster management require new entry.

(4) Bringing in the third tier need, for constitutional devolution of subject.

(5) Mihir Shah Committee report suggested bringing water in Concurrent list.

(6) state governments demanding the abolition of Concurrent list

(7) Disputes between centre-state rising due to Colourable legislation

Sarkaria Commission also suggested some changes i.e taxation powers in 7th schedule to make it more relevant to present needs

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

online Dispute resolution refers to the use of ICT Technology for resolving disputes through arbitration mediation etc

Advantages

(1) Ensures faster resolution of dispute

(2) InExpensive as compared to traditional system

(3) It may help in reducing litigation thus help bring down pendency of cases i 3.5 crore cases pending as per National Judicial data gold.

(4) Help in improving ease of doing business in the country

Challenges

(1) Digital Divide prevalent in country i.e rural area internet penetration around 54% as NFHS-5.

(2) Internet speed and power availability issue.

(3) Lack of enabling framework for example Arbitration and Conciliation Act does not provide for online dispute Resolution.

(4) It may prove to be expensive for non-corporate people

Thus there is a need to provide regulatory framework. It will help in fulfilling mandate of "Inexpensive justice to all" under Article 39.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is a federal 'Union of states" as per Article 1 providing for Constitutional division of power in 7th schedule of the Constitution.

Despite this centre-state Disputes perennial feature:

(1) Article 356 and its misuse by governments has been major reason for example Indira Gandhi led government suspended state governments led by Janta party.

(2) Governor's conduct has been an issue i.e Kerala Governor's issue over appointment of professors.

(3) Fiscal issues such as GST compensation tax has been an issue

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) legislative enchroachment by centre for example 97th amendment establishing cooperatives.

(5) Rising number of entries in Concurrent list is another cause

(6) Transfers, posting, deputation of All India service officers causes dispute i.e west bengal

HOW TO Address

(1) Sarkaria Committee suggested to use Inter-state council to reduce conflicts.

(2) Supreme Court in S.R. Bommai case came up with guidelines for use of Article 356.

(3) Punchi Commission called for bringing criteria to appoint governor.

There is a need to work in the spirit of collaborative federalism.

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying refers to persuing government to bring policies as per the interest of the particular lobby group for example Dairy groups in case of RCEP negotiations.

Lobbying – strengthen participative Governance and Ease of Doing Business (EODB

(1) It will allow people / groups to provide policy input to government.

(2) Lobby group can work as feedback mechanism i.e Business groups on PLI scheme.

(3) It will promote ease of doing business by allowing business

groups to put policy demands in front of the government.

(4) It will bring more relevant policies in line with the need of people.

(5) It can help provide representation to small groups also i.e minorities.

Lobbying Detriment to Democracy:

(1) It results in money politics, allowing rich more influence in policy.

(2) Against the policy of one-vote, one value.

(3) Runs parallel to existing process such as parliament.

(4) problem like crony capitalism will emerge.

Thus we need to learn more from experience of countries like USA where lobbying is legal, before allowing it. sabka sath, sabka vikas is the goal.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Open Source technology allows various private network to build their applications based on it. Recently government brought open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) to promote technology dissemination.

Benefits of open source Software

(1) It allows for deeper technology infusion in sector

(2) It reduces chances of monopoly i.e Amazon in E-commerce

(3) provides memes to build on it i.e UPI allowed rise of many online payment apps

(4) Brings down cost of building

technology interventions.

Reasons for unrealized potential

(1) MSMEs are constrained by lack of skills, too their.

(2) Lack of funds is a major reason.

(3) Digital connectivity and penetration in tier-2, tier-3 city dismal.

(4) Issue like Digital, ATM frauds deter market development in rural areas.

(5) High competition from big players like Google, Walmart etc

Thus there is a need to provide digital connectivity through BharatNet and data security through Data protection law to further promote technology promotion.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Non-Government organisations (NGOs) are voluntary organisations of people coming together to work for public purpose without profit motive

NGOs - Social safety valve

(1) NGOs like Narmada Bachao Andolan advance the interest of tribals against displacement

(2) Safayi Karmachari Andolan bringing loss of dignity issue of manual scavenger.

(3) NGOs like Amnesty International bring out issues of minorities human rights.

(4) PUCL bringing out issue of violation of civil liberty

(5) ADR bringing out issues like

Criminalisation of politics giving voice to the people

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs - promoting vested interests

- Compassion International banned for promoting induced ~~corruption~~ conversion.
- ~~Few~~ NGOs found guilty of money laundering.
- NGOs inciting protests against Nuclear plants at the behest of foreign interest
- IB Report pointed out loss of 2% GDP due to NGO led protests.

HOW TO Decrease Role

(1) National policy of Voluntary sector 2007 provides framework for strengthening NGOs.

(2) 2nd ARC Report called for National Accreditation council.

K. Vijay Kumar Committee also favoured involving NGOs in governance as they give voice to the voiceless.

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per NIMHANS Report - 1 in 7 person in India is facing mental health issue.

Mental Health care Act 2017

(1) It takes a patient centric approach
(2) It provides right to Healthcare and support.
(3) provides for prior will to appoint person to take decision on their behalf
(4) It ensures that there is no stigmatization of mental illness

Issues in Implementation

(1) Lack of mental health infrastructure in primary and secondary hospitals.

(2) severe shortage of psy mental health practitioners i.e only 3 per 100000 population.

(3) Mental health issue reporting is low due to social stigma.

(4) Lack of awareness among women regarding mental health issue

Way forward

(1) Ensuring more seats of mental health practitioners through NEET pg.

(2) promoting awareness about law through SARTHI ON wheel buses.

(3) Mental Helth Helpline by NIMHAS is a step in right direction

(4) Mano darpan by Ministry of Education will further help in promoting awareness

Only a healthy mind provides healthy body thus need of promoting mental health through yoga etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per UN world population prospect, more than 50% of India's population will be staying in urban area.

Need of Urban Employment Guarantee scheme

(1) As per Hashim Committee report 1/3rd of urban population is poor.

(2) Due to Covid 19, high unemployment is seen in ~~Covid 19~~ urban areas

(3) Migrants from rural areas are further reducing employment opportunities in urban areas.

(4) MNREGA's success in rural area in employment security is well recognized.

(5) Urban employment can fuel demand and help revive the economy

(6) It can provide labour needed for crucial urban projects like Jal Jeevan mission ; PMAY (urban) etc

Challenges

(1) states like Himachal tried urban employment guarantee but it remains fiscally unsustainable.

(2) Lack of suitable Jobs for semi-skilled educated urban population.

WAY FORWARD

Finding avenues of skilling urban population and providing opportunities in areas like municipal service delivery can go a long way in promoting employment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

BIMSTEC is a regional organisation of countries including India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Srilanka, Laos, Myanmar and Thailand. It seeks to promote sectoral cooperation in blue economy, trade, ecology and security in Indian Ocean Region.

Relevance of BIMSTEC for India

(1) Helps in connecting India's ACT EAST POLICY with Neighbourhood first policy.

(2) Helps in harnessing trade potential of Bay of Bengal through BIMSTEC trade.

(3) It can help promote multimodal connectivity through Kaladan multimodal project.

(4) Helps in stabilizing Bay of Bengal

region.

(5) Reduces scope for China to gain influence

(6) India's role as Net-security provider in IOR is recognized

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges in BIMSTEC

(1) Slow process - no FTA not concluded since 1997.

(2) Lack of political will - met only 5 times in 25 years.

(3) Geopolitics i.e Nepal refused to participate in Joint military exercise.

(4) Lack of connectivity i. India - Myamar - Thailand highway still incomplete.

Thus need of the hour is to fill BIMSTEC with Energy so that it fulfills India's objectives in Indian ocean and emerges as Bridge between South-Asia and south East Asia

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gujral Doctrine was given by foreign minister I.K. Gujral in 1990s.

It had following components:

(1) India's non-reciprocal support to neighbour countries.

(2) peaceful resolution of disputes in the neighbourhood

(3) Not allowing country's territory to be used to the detriment of other neighbours.

Relevance in present times

(1) It guided India's land boundary settlement with Bangladesh through 100th constitutional amendment act.

(2) In this spirit India supported neighbours during Covid through vaccine maitri.

(3) India's non-reciprocal support to Nepal, Bhutan i.e market access.

(4) Recent crisis in Myanmar where India did not allow dissidents to come to India.

(5) India's 3 billion USD support to Srilanka guided by the spirit of Gujral doctrine

(6) In Nepal, boundary dispute being solved through peaceful means.

However there are challenges.

(1) Rising Chinese influence in neighbourhood

(2) Problems with pakistan continue.

The need is to reinvigorate Gujral doctrine by neighbourhood first policy. As A.B Vajpayee said, "we can change our friends but not our neighbours"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian parliament is the supreme law making body and embodiment of spirit of democracy in the country.

Functioning of parliament depends on the "officers of the parliament"

Pivotal Role in parliament

(1) providing secretariate assistance to parliament

(2) Ensuring research support to the members of parliament

(3) providing support to the working of parliamentary Committees like public Accounts Committee.

(4) Ensuring smooth functioning of parliamentary day to day work i.e zero hour etc

(5) Ensuring security and secrecy of the premises of the parliament.

Constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning

(1) secretary General of parliament is the main functionary which is a secretary level officer appointed by president of India.

(2) Article 122 empowers the speaker to ensure the working of parliament through rules

- It also bars courts from interfering in the working of the parliament.

(3) As per rules, parliament staff is seperately recruited and is

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

free from any ministerial control

In the recent times due to disruptions in parliament and issues like listing of questions in question hour has brought the role of officers in the parliament.

The need of the hour is to ensure impartiality so that the image of parliament is not violated.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 280 of the Constitution of India provides for a Finance Commission to provide formula for distribution of tax revenue between centre and state.

Functions of finance Commission
- Recommending the vertical devolution formula between centre and states
- providing formula for horizontal devolution among state
- Giving recommendation relating to grants under Article 275
- providing for devolution to panchayati Raj institutions

Recommendations of 15th finance Commission

(1) vertical devolution of 41% of net

proceeds to state, 1% for Jammu and Kashmir.

(2) Horizontal distribution criteria included.
- Income distance (45%)
- population (15%)
- Demographic performance (12.5%)
- Tax efforts (2.5%)
- Forest Area (10%)
- Area (15%)

(3) Revenue deficit grants have been provided to 13 states.

(4) It has provided for devolution of 4.35 lakh crore to local bodies.

(5) Recommended starting a Non lapsable pool for defence expenditure of 2.5 lakh crore

(6) National Disaster Contingency fund was also recommended

State's concerns

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) states like Kerala oppose giving too much weightage to population disincentivizes population reduction measures.

(2) Andhra Pradesh has been demanding special category status.

(3) Rise of cess and surcharge by centre (from 10% 2013 to 19% 2019) a concern for states.

(4) Regarding opaque nature of appointment of Finance Commission

Way forward

(1) Synchronizing state finance commission and finance commission at centre

(2) Avenues of cooperation between finance commission and GST Council.

Overall Finance Commission has worked as "balancing wheel of fiscal federalism" in India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Elections are the lifeblood of democracy, ensuring free and fair elections thus becomes necessary.

Model code of Conduct was brought by Election Commission to further ensure fairness in conduct of elections. It was brought under Article 324, which provides election Commission with power to smoothly conduct of elections.

Significance of MCOC

(1) It ensures level playing field between ~~centre~~ ruling party and opposition parties.

(2) It puts limitation on state announcing freebies just before

elections

(3) It helps discipline the behaviour of the officers.

However, it remains an informal code agreed to by the political parties.

Need to Give Statutory Backing

(1) It will further strengthen the implementation.

(2) Help in reducing the violations i.e canvassing for votes during election day.

(3) Help in providing objectivity in implementation.

(4) Legal backing will provide remedies such as cancelling candidature currently no such power.

(5) It will help in bringing down criminalization of elections

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However Challenges in giving statutory Backing remains:

(1) Dinesh Goswami Committee has opposed giving it a legal framework.

(2) political parties do not want EC to become a court.

(3) There are questionmarks on EC's independence due to EVM Controversy and opaque appointment procedure.

It is a crucial matter, which requires wider deliberation among stakeholders. In the meanwhile greater implementation through ECI SVEEP App is a welcome step.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Digital Revolution has changed the market and governance also. India's digital economy is slated to touch 1 trillion USD mark by 2030. In this perspective Ensuring Competion and fairness becomes important.

Competition commission of India

Competition Commission of India (CCI) was established by CCI Act 2001 by replacing ~~the~~ MRTP Act to ensuring Competition in the economy. Its functions include;

(1) Ensuring that there is no predatory behavior by Country

(2) Preventing anti-Competitive pricing

of goods and services by Companies i.e CCI Imposed fine on google

(3) Preventing hostile takeovers and monopolies i.e Reliance - Future Group deal.

Need to Remain CCI

(1) New practices such as OTT platforms emerged which need intervention.

(2) E-Commerce major arena of anti-competive deep discounting i.e Amazon, Flipkart.

(3) In sectors like Telecom - Jio's predatory pricing killing other business.

(4) Cross sector ownerships of MNCs resulting in monopolies i.e Amazon ecommerce, OTT etc

(5) Product boundaries are blurring

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Countries like China persuing hostile takeovers.

(7) New areas of monopoly such as 5G and AI emerging

In this context there is a need to revamp CCI -

(1) providing it more powers to seek regulatory filings from companies

(2) power to award compensation

(3) Greater infrastructure and human resource support

It will go a long way in ensuring robust regulation of market ensuring affordable services to citizens.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Whistleblowers are people who bring out malpractices in organisation in the interest of public for example Satyendra dubey brought out corruption in NHAI. Recently Uber whistle blower brought out malpractices in Uber's functioning in India and other countries.

Need for whistle blowing mechanisms in public sphere

① prevalence of corruption in administration i.e Corruption perception index ranks India at 86.

② Lack of effectiveness of internal inquiries

③ murder of 99 RTI activists in last

decade causing insecurity among whistleblowers.

(4) Restrictions placed by official secrets Act over officers who can not share government information.

Need for whistle blowing mechanisms among private sector

(1) Malpractices among private companies increasing i.e Johnson and Johnson not complying with product standards.

(2) Lack of comprehensive regulation

(3) Instances of collusion between government and private companies i.e Twitter employee suggesting that government censors and access data of twitter.

(4) Large scale data access with private companies

(5) As per UN watchdog, MNCs are

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

part of national corruption cartels.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

How to Ensure whistleblower protection

In public organisations:

→ Whistleblower protection act providing security and ensuring secrecy of whistleblower.

→ Reducing chances of political vendetta.

→ Organisation level anonymous reporting of malpractices.

In private organizations

→ Promoting work culture which ensures openness about malpractice

→ OCED suggests a "whole of society approach" to ensure that whistleblowing is celebrated.

Recently PM Modi has called for preventing corruption before it becomes formidable, whistleblowing is key.

16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cooperatives are voluntary group of people who come together as group to achieve common goals. They are registered under Cooperative societies Act of states or Multi-state cooperative societies Act. i.e Amul milk cooperative in Gujrat.

Reasons behind the poor performance of cooperative

(1) Absence of democratic functioning i.e domination of vested interests.

(2) No regular elections are conducted.

(3) Higher politicisation of cooperatives results in suboptimal functioning i.e PMC cooperative bank issue.

(4) Lack of sufficient funding is

another cause of suboptimal results.

(5) Access to markets is causing problems.

(6) Skill deficit and marketing strategy absence are another causes of failure.

Reforms under taken by Government

(1) 97th Constitutional Amendment Act was brought to give Constitutional status to cooperatives

- It provides for fundamental Right to form cooperative under Article 19.
- → Directive principle of state to promote cooperatives.
- → Democratic and regular election in cooperatives
- → Representation of women in cooperatives.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Ministry of Cooperation was established to provide policy direction to cooperatives.

(3) Cooperatives are promoted in sectors like Agriculture through farmers producers organisations.

Issues :

(1) In Rajendra N. Shah case the court made 97th amendment inapplicable to state cooperatives, as it violates federal spirit.

(2) No clarity on role of ministry of cooperation.

Way forward

Ensuring cooperatives' access to financing and technical / skilling support is needed to achieve the goal of "Sahkar se samriddhi"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Health is the true wealth, not the pieces of gold and silver"

Mahatma Gandhi

Ensuring healthcare for All remains a continuous challenge in the country. There are following health care Gaps in Indian system:

- Funding of healthcare remains confined to 1.5% of GDP
- Regional disparity in Infrastructure i.e 1 bed per 650 people in Goa while same for Bihar is 1/10000 people.
- Rural area's access to healthcare remains limited i.e 73% hospitals in rural areas.
- less than 20% Indians have health care Insurance
- As per Economic survey out of pocket

expenditure on health remains around 1.4%.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PPP potential In Bridging the Gap

NITI Aayog has suggested the greater role of private sector in bridging health access gap –

① PPP can bring funds that are needed.

② It can improve working and service quality in government hospitals.

③ private sector strengths can be utilized in establishing the health and wellness centres under Ayushman Bharat.

④ private sector can help boring digital revolution and utilize tele medicines

⑤ NITI Aayog has suggested

tapping private sector insurance companies to provide health insurance to "missing middle".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges In private sector

- profit motive may limit its affordability.
- Private sector is not willing in invest in backward areas
- Absence of Robust regulatory framework is another issues
- During covid19, private sector withdrawal also raises suspicions.

Way forward

Kelkar Committee has suggested sector specific regulator to regulate PPP. Service specific pilot basis engagement should be studied

It can help achieve SDG-3 Good health and well being of all.

18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The New Education policy was brought in 2020 on the recommendation of T.S.R. Subramanian Committee recommendation.

Vision of New Education policy

(1) 21st century Education for New India i.e Adding subjects like AI from early age.

(2) Promoting universal literacy and numeracy.

(3) Ensuring 100% Gross enrollment ratio at primary level and 50% at higher education level by 2030

(4) Ensuring employability of the youth i.e through vocational education.

(5) Ensuring integrated education from early childhood to higher education i.e 5+3+3+4 model

(6) World class education by bringing foreign university.

(7) Robust regulation through the Higher Education Commission of India.

~~Ability of~~

Success of NEP - Integrating with other policy initiatives

(1) New Education policy has to be integrated with earlier initiatives such as Right to Education Act 2009

(2) ~~New Techno~~ New Education Technology Architecture will depend on digital India to provide digital connectivity.

(3) Initiative such as Skill India Mission needs to be aligned

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

with New Education policy.

(4) Vision of relevant learning and research needs to be alligned with Make in India.

(5) Health and Education go together, ensuring healthcare for all needs to be ensured.

(6) Ensuring women's access to Education is needed for success of NEP.

(7) Goal of investing 6% needs to be alligned with 9th Fiscal deficit target under FRBM Act 2003.

Evidently NEP is an ambitious policy initiative which requires whole of government approach to achieve the goal of SDG-4 - Education to all.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

The Indo-pacific Economic framework is a US-led initiative including 13 other countries to promote trade and economic cooperation among countries in the region of Indo-pacific.

It is guided by the collective desire to promote growth in Indo-pacific region. It has four pillars:

(1) It will promote sustainable trade relations among the members

(2) It seeks to promote supply chain resilience in the region

(3) Collective goal of ensuring

decarbonizing of economies.

(4) promoting fairness through control in tax evasion.

Not a product of collective desire

(1) It is US led project to ensure its hegemony in Indo-pacific.

(2) It is guided by the desire to contain china

(3) Lack of sufficient funding mechanism makes it feeble in front of Chinese BRI.

India's concerns

India has joined as observer and not as full member. India has following concerns:

(1) It may result in violation of WTO rules as it is a

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

plurilateral and not a free trade agreement.

(2) Failure of Build Back Better World makes India sceptical about its success.

(3) India supports multilateral free trade rather than group monopolies

(4) It may result in dilution of agenda of Quad.

Despite these limitations, it can help India:

(1) By integrating in regional value chain

(2) Complement India's climate agenda.

(3) Help contain china.

A realist India should look for opportunities to increase its benefits in groupings like IPEF.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Rise of Big tech such as AI, machine learning and 5G has increased the scope of techno diplomacy in the Indian foreign policy.

Complexity of New Digital Space and Emerging Technologies

(1) Technologies like Drones etc are dual use thus their use and abuse creates challenges

(2) Issues like cross border flow of data are major issue between India and Quad countries like Osaca track in G20.

(3) Technologies like 5G can be weaponized thus need to build resilience and protection

(4) It may create new inequalities between Global South and Global North.

Need of prioritization

(1) Diverse issues result in fragmentation of attention

(2) focusing on many areas may not give optimal result

(3) Resources are limited thus need to be invested judiciously

In this context, India has established new and

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

emerging technology Division in MEA to deal with the issues effectively.

India's entry into D10 group for high-end technology will further provide impetus to India's technoc diplomacy.

Recent Quad Summit's declaration on promoting cooperation in emerging technology is a welcome step.

India needs to build capacity of MEA through lateral entry of experts to ensure robust techno diplomacy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0074012

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : GOLDI GUPTA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENG

तारीख
Date

28/08/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre ORN, DELHI

Sh. Bhai Joga Singh School

Gauri
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fiscal policy includes government's intervention through taxation, subsidies, transfers and schemes.

In India, As per Oxfam Report, income inequalities (1% population having 70% income) are ~~extra~~ all time high causing persistence of poverty (27% poor as per Multidimensional poverty Index).

Fiscal Policy as an ~~to~~ Equalizer

(1) It can help reduce inequality through progressive taxation i.e Income tax, corporation tax.

(2) Help the people through fiscal transfers i.e ~~soo~~ transfer to widows during covid

(3) It can help poorer development

and growth i.e Aspiration Block program in Budget 2022-23

(4) It can bring excluded and backward areas under development paradigm i.e PM DEVINE for North-East development

(5) It can help poorest and downtrodden through basic provisions

- water supply through PM Jal Jeevan Yojana
- food supply through PM Garib Kalyan Yojana
- subsidized cooking gas through Ujjwala.

Thus fiscal policy if used effectively can help propel inclusive and sustainable growth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Land reforms have formed a big agenda of Indian agriculture policy since independence i.e 1st amendment brought land reforms.

Digitiging Land Records

(1) It will help ensure that people have patta (title) of their lands.

(2) Help in reducing land disputes among people.

(3) It will ensure that there is no enchroachment on government lands.

(4) Land record availability will help improving access to the credit.

(5) Land dispute litigations will go down i.e 3.5 crore cases pending in courts (National Judicial Data Grid)

(6) Availability of data, will help target policy.

Measures TAKEN

(1) Land Records modernization project

(2) SWAMITWA mission of Rural development ministry to give people access to titles.

However, implementation deficit, lack of capacity at village level (Proves availability) and funding remains bottlenecks

The need is to further improve implementation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

RBI in its recent report pointed out the poor fiscal condition of states like Telangana and punjab due to subsidies

Problems with current subsidy Regime

(1) current subsidies are causing unsustainable fiscal burden on on governments

(2) subsidies like free TV sets serve no social purpose.

(3) subsidies are causing dysfunction functioning of state discoms i.e 1.9 lakh crore debt.

(4) present subsidy regime resulting in unsustainable practices i.e overuse of urea.

(5) It is resulting in large scale wastage of resources i.e water subsidy resulting in overextraction of ground water.

(6) It is causing electoral malpractice

Rationalizing subsidies

(1) Giving subsidies in social sector like free health and Education.

(2) Subsidies should have sunset clause

(3) Target population should be rationalized. i.e Shanta Kumar Committee recommended to bring down food subsidy to 40.% people

As PM Modi has said there is a need to put a break on "Revdi culture"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Micro irrigation refers to the use of drip, sprinklers etc for the purpose of irrigation.

Benefits of micro irrigation

(1) It improves water use efficiency to 80% (currently 30-35%)

(2) micro irrigation is also efficient because more water absorbed by plants

(3) Helps improving productivity i.e 12-14% yield rise in horticulture

(4) It can bring down irrigation cost by 20-30% As per FICCI report.

(5) Helps in reducing electricity consumption

(6) It can help provide irrigation in water stressed area.

PM Krishi Sinchayi Yojana

(1) It seeks to provide "Har Khet ko Jal"

(2) Through microirrigation, it envisages "per drop more crop".

(3) Under this scheme micro irrigation fund has been established with NABARD to support farmers

Additionally national mission on Micro irrigation has also been established.

Issues with micro irrigation

(1) Government support is limited

(2) Initial cost high.

Proper government support through farmer producer organisations can help fulfill the goal of "per drop more crop" and doubling farmers' income

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

~~pacific sm.~~ small pacific island developing states such as Tuvalu, Solomon Islands etc are facing existensial threat due to effects of climate change

Problems faced by Pacific Islands

(1) Threat of submergence due to sea level rise.

(2) Threat of food security due to decline in yields.

(3) Water insecurity due to the ingress of saline water

(4) Growing loss and damage caused by cyclones, floods etc

How India can help?

(1) India as a food surplus nation can provide food supplies.

(2) As a net security provider in the Indo-pacific region it can help through HADR missions like it did in Magagascar through Mission vanilla.

(3) India can help build disaster resilience through coalition for Disaster resilience Infrastructure

(4) India can share expertise through National Institute of Disaster Management

In the long run, India's robust climate action can help mitigate the threat of climate change.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Village Communities are first to feel the brunt the disasters thus the New Disaster management plan has been brought.

Rational behind the New plan

(1) Ensuring the capacity building of the village panchayats as they are first responders.

(2) It is needed to build community resilience

(3) village areas are most affected by floods, cyclones thus need strategy to deal with it.

Key Components

(1) Disaster management as the

integral part of Gram panchayat plans.

(2) Disaster resilience to be the key part of development agenda at village level.

(3) Developing capabilities of village Communities ie Protirodhu Bandhu in Assam as flood volunteers.

(4) Bringing synergy in climate action, development and disaster management.

The plan provides for internalization of disaster management at lowest level thus ensuring the goal of robust disaster governance as envisaged in Sendai framework on Disaster risk reduction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In the age of emerging technology like AI, machine learning ensuring internal security has become a complex task.

Internation security implications of Big emerging Tech

(1) State Actors

(1) Technology like AI provide surveillance capability to state i.e Hongkong facial recognition of protestors.

(2) Cyber attacks being utilized by adversary states to cripple economy i.e attack on power grids

(3) Drones used by countries like pakistan to attack critical Infrastructure i.e Jammu airbase attack.

(2) Non state actor

(1) Terrorists are using social media to promote extremism and recruit terrorists

(2) Fake news bots are used by subversive elements to confuse people i.e vaccine hesitancy

(3) platforms like Twitter, used by non state actors to promote communalism

(4) cyber crimes are on the rise

(5) Drones being used by drug smugglers i.e Punjab Drone droppings.

(6) Cryptocurrency assets used in arms smuggling and terror funding.

Thus the dual-use nature of big tech entails building robust defences through data protection laws, people's empowerment etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India remains one of largest defence importer as per SIPRI Report and its defence exports continue to lag behind.

Impediments in boosting Defence Exports

(1) Absence of a robust military-industrial complex.

(2) Major defence technology IPR held by developed country thus problematic.

(3) Lack of cost competitiveness due to inefficient working of ordinance factories.

(4) Quality of Indian supplies is not upto mark.

(5) Weak private sector participation in defence sector.

(6) Government controls have resulted

in weak defence production ecosystem in the country

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps taken to promote Defence Exports

(1) Defence Export promotion Agency has been established.

(2) Organization of defence Expo regularly to attract customers.

(3) MEA is providing Line of credits to buyer countries.

(4) Robust defence reforms such as corporatization of ordinance factory board.

(5) IDEX scheme and SRJAN scheme to promote access to defence IPRs.

(6) Defence Industrial corridor in Lucknow (UP) and Tamilnadu.

These reforms have resulted in rise of defence export to 15300 crore. Indian Companies like BEL now figure in top 100.

9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space debris refers to the waste floating on the space, it is generated by decay of settellite etc.

Issues Associated

(1) It endangers the security of international space station.

(2) settellites are also endangered due to threat of collision.

(3) Continuous rise in space activities is increasing space debris.

(4) space debris is giving rise to more space debris through collision etc.

Initiatives Taken

(1) India has established a

~~maritime~~ space awareness center to continuously monitor space debris.

(2) project NETRA setellite based monitoring of space assets.

(3) Degradable material being used in ~~setelli~~ settelite building.

(4) European space agency and NASA have launched mission to deorbit the space debris.

(5) Methods like Harpoon capture being used to manage space debris.

for sustainablity of space mission, management of space debris is important.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) refers to the open-source e-commerce platform which will allow all players to build their e-commerce applications

Recently Ministry of Consumer Affairs Unveiled ONDC.

ONDC: Making Digital Commerce more inclusive and accessible

(1) It will help in avoiding monopolies in e-commerce i.e Amazon

(2) It will increase Competiveness of e-commerce market by bringing more players Just like UPI in financial sector.

③ Regional e-commerce platforms may emerge catering to needs of rural India.

④ It will help bring rural retailers like Kirana to the e-commerce platform.

⑤ Section specific ie for disabled e-commerce may come up.

Challenges

① Supply chain already monopolized by Amazon and Walmart.

② Digital Divide in rural areas i.e only 55% Internet penetration.

③ No data protection legislation another problem

④ Financial frauds through electronic mediums deter local retailers.

Thus capacity building of retailers and robust legal regime may make ONDC a game changer

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently 12th ministerial of WTO was conducted and "agreement on fisheries" was finalized.

Outcomes of the Agreement on fisheries

(1) countries agreed to phase out unsustainable fisheries subsidies.

(2) Developing countries are allowed to phase out their fisheries subsidy in two years

(3) No limits on developing countries fishery subsidies.

(4) Ban on unregulated fishing by fishermen

(5) There is also a ban on fishing beyond EEZ without

permission and overexploitation of fish stocks

(6) A fund has been established to support developing countries for transition and technology adoption.

Concerns raised By India

(1) High level of fish subsidies provided by developed countries is a major concern.

(2) India considers that fishing is a livelihood and food security issue for India's 20 million fisherman

(3) India demanded 20 years time for transition

(4) Indian fisherman from Tamilnadu coast traditionally fish in the

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

EEZ due to depletion of stock near shores.

Need of further Discussions

(1) Nutritional and food security needs to be prioritized

(2) The regime of differentiated treatment between developed and developing countries need to upheld.

(3) capacity building and technology transfer from developed countries i.e mechanized boats.

Fishery resources are central to the development of coastal communities, Their welfare needs to be enhanced by any international agreement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

public private partnerships have become a new means of resource mobilization and bringing efficiency in public infrastructure project.

Hybrid Annuity model (HAM) is a PPP model in which the private player gets return through annual fixed payment by the public sector.

Advantage of HAM

① It provides finance to the public sector i.e in terms of investment in infrastructure.

② private sector takes the building, construction risk.

(3) operational risk is taken by government thus attractive for private player.

(4) Initial payments by government help in project Completion.

(5) No Risk of Unaffordability to Customers as operation by state / public sector only.

However, Interest in HAM model has moderated due to following

Challenges :

(1) Delays in approval of plans and land acquisition.

(2) Delay in state's financial Contribution. As per Ministry of statistics, 550 road projects facing cost overruns upto 54%

(3) NHAI Not able to recover cost

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

through operation thus resulting in large off-budget borrowings.

(4) Lack of Robust dispute resolution

(5) High maintenance risk in projects such as yamuna Expressway making it unattractive to private players.

WAY FORWARD

(1) Kelkar Committee has suggested
- Bringing sectoral regulators for PPP.
- Establishing PPP adjudicatory tribunal.

(2) New models such as swiss challenge models are being used.

(3) Establishing LAND BANK

(4) Using INVITS for financing

Private sector advantages should be utilized effectively for public Infrastructure building

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Minimum support price is the price announced by government to give signals to farmer to increase production of particular crops. It was utilized first during food crisis of 1960s.

It has resulted in ship to mouth economy of 1960s to India becoming largest exporter of Rice (21 MMT in 2021).

Unsustainability of MSP procurement

① Economically unsustainable

→ It is resulting in food subsidy bill of 175000 crore as per budget estimates.

→ MSP procurement has caused large build up of buffer stocks which is rotting

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ FCI's off budget borrowings have crossed 50000 crore.

→ It is also resulting in distortion of market trade

→ RBI Report cited MSP as a major factor causing food inflation.

(2) Agro-Ecologically unsustainable

→ Distortion of cropping pattern towards wheat and rice

→ Land fertility in Punjab, Haryana going down due to monoculture

→ Resulting in large scale extraction of ground water i.e 1 kg rice needs 3500 litre water.

→ Import dependency for edible oils and pulses caused by it.

→ High fertilizer use causing water nitrogen pollution.

Alternative Approaches

(1) Ashok Dalwai Committee has suggested to promote price deficiency payment scheme i.e MP's Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana.

(2) public and private investment in agriculture infrastructure should be promoted

(3) Direct investment support through PM Kisan or Ryothu Bandhu of Andhra.

(4) Shanta kumar Committee:

→ Reduce procurement through MSP

→ outsource operations to state government.

→ promoting MSP procurement of pulses by NAFED

The need is to promote sustainable agriculture which ensures both income security and ecological security

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Buffer stocks are contingency stocks to deal with the shortage of food grains in times of emergency.

~~It is being said that~~

Rationale of Buffer stock policy

(1) Ensuring continuous supply of foodgrains during famine.

(2) Stocking for distribution in public distribution system

(3) Market interventions in case of rising food inflation.

(4). Fulfilling India's international obligations i.e SAARC Food Reserve

(5) Foreign policy objectives i.e supply to Srilanka, Afghanistan

It is being said that India's buffer stocks are overflowing, i.e 88 million tonnes wheat stock which is double the PDS requirements

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Problems with India's Buffer stock policy

1. Overstocking in public warehouses distorts market trade.
2. Shanta Kumar Committee pointed out the poor condition of stocks
3. It violates WTO's public stockholding limits
4. Unsustainable fiscal burden on the government.
5. It is resulting in wastage of foodgrains.

Need of change in Buffer stocking policy

(1) As per National Biofuel policy 2018, buffer food stocks can be utilized for biofuel production

(2) Shanta Kumar Committee pointed out that

→ In states where capacity is developed stocking operations should be outsourced to state

→ private sector warehousing be involved for managing buffers.

→ procurement under MSP should be limited to Buffer requirement

→ strict Quality checks on procurement.

(3) Regular offloading of food grains in the market by FCI based on objective criteria

Public stocking operations need to be rationalized.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Port led Development has become the new template of India's economy given its 7500 km. long Coastline. In this context, building of mega ports by 2047 is being persued.

Challenges faced by ports

① Lack of sufficient cargo handling capacity in Indian ports.

② High turnaround time i.e as per Economic Survey 2019-20, Italian ports take 1 hour for processing while Indian ports take upto as 2 days for same task.

(3) Port Governance has been a major issue due to division between major and minor ports and inefficiency of major ports authority

(4) High tariff in Indian ports make it unattractive for transport operation.

(5) Lack of multimodal connectivity further limits effectiveness of ports.

(6) Low channel depth in ports like Chennai and Kolkata hinders entry of big ships.

(7) Technology integration in port operations have been minimal.

Remedial Measures

(1) Sagarmala project infrastructure building should be streamlined

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Multimodal logistics parks should be established.

(3) Connecting hinterlands to ports through multimodal connectivity projects i.e connecting Eastern Dedicated Corridor to Kolkata port.

(4) Custom clearance in ports should be improved. ICEDASH and ATITHI portals are step in right direction

(5) Gati Shakti mission should be utilized to streamline projects

(6) Major port trusts should be made more transparent to improve governance

(7) Ancillary industry such as ship building etc. should be promoted.

These steps can help fulfill the goal of port led development and blue economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. आयें और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"poverty is the worst polluter"
Former PM Indira Gandhi

Carbon inequality refers to inequality in terms of available carbon space to people of different income groups.

Carbon Inequality in India

(1) One-fourth population lives below poverty line thus access to clean fuel is limited.

(2) more than 80% farmers are small and marginal farmers thus can't afford mechanisation

(3) Livestock management by poor sections in rural areas becomes a major

Source of green house gas emissions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance of Addressing carbon inequality in India:

(1) It will help provide access to clean energy to poor i.e 4 crore people without electricity.

(2) It will help in building local community resilience to climate change.

(3) Help in bringing down GHG emissions from agriculture sector (currently 18%)

(4) Improvements in terms of health and educational outcomes in rural areas can be achieved.

Ways to Achieve carbon Equality

(1) Increasing poor people's access to clean energy through PM Ujjawala yojana.

(2) Replacing bulbs in rural areas through PM UJALA providing LED BULBS.

(3) Solarizing of diesel pumps and providing cheap energy through PM KUSUM scheme.

(4) using rural livestock waste in Biogas production through PM GOBARDHAN SCHEME

(5) Ashok Dalwai Committee suggested to promote scale nuetral technology in agriculture.

As PM Modi in G7 address said 'energy poverty' and "carbon inequality" needs to be mitigated to ensure climate action and prosperity for rural communities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Landslide refers to the movement of land debris down the slope under the influence of gravity. Recent landslides in manipur have caused large scale loss of life and property.

Reasons for Landslides' Regular occurance :-

(1) Natural causes

- large scale Rainfall in short time
- Growing intensity of rainfall due to climate change
- Unstable land slopes in hilly areas.
- Disasters like Earthquake, cloudburst also trigger landslides.

(2) However, Dominent development paradigm is a major reason for rising frequency of landslides

(1) Rising developmental activity in Hilly areas i.e Recent char Dham project.

(2) Rising Deforestation in Hills due to encroachments

(3) In western Ghats dam building, people's settlement major reason for rising frequency of landslides.

fig: Landslide prone Areas

(4) In Hill areas tourism related stress, rising population also causing imbalance in nature.

Mitigating lands slipping to Landslides

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Landslide Zonation mapping in landslide prone areas should be done.

(2) Reducing construction activity in hilly areas

(3) Increasing afforestation in hill slopes.

(4) Building of retention walls in landslide prone roads.

(5) capacity building of community is another important measure through (Aapda mitra scheme)

In the long run, the developmental paradigm has to change to live in harmony with nature.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has 15000km-crore of land borders and 7500 km of Coastline, necessitating the need for effective border management.

Need of SMART Border Management system

(M) Smart Border management means use of technology and manpower to optimize border security and increase legitimate cross border flows.

(1) India has hostile neighbours like pakistan thus need to be continuously vigilant.

(2) terrain of border is such that need technology i.e marshy areas of Sir creek.

(3) friendly neighbours like Bangladesh are also source of insecurity due to illegal migration and cattle smuggling.

(4) continuous efforts by China to encroach on borders require smart surveillance.

(5) New cross border threats like drone droppings emerging which needs to be tackled through smart management.

(6) Due to rising cross border connectivity and efforts to increase trade need to distinguish between legitimate and non-legitimate flows.

INITIATIVES TAKEN by GOI

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Comprehensive Integrated Border management system

→ using technology like LASER ~~manage~~ scanners, Closed circuit Cameras.

→ Command and control

→ Setellite based Communication system.

② As per the recommendation of Madhukar GUPTA Committee erection fencing of border along pakistan is being persued

③ Border checkposts and Integrated Check posts between India - and Neighbours being established i.e petrapole (WB) along Bangladesh border.

④ Close cooperation with Neighbours i.e crime free streach in India - Bangladesh border.

The Need is to further build border infrastructure and ensure reforms such as "ONE Border, ONE force"

19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Money laundering refers to the activity of integrating illegal money in financial system to make it look legal i.e through Hawala.

Linkages between Globalization and Money laundering

(1) Globalization has allowed new routes of money laundering such as gold smuggling.

(2) It allowed to place money in low tax jurisdictions such as CAYMAN ISLAND.

(3) Globalization brought technologies like cryptocurrency that make money laundering easy.

(4) Greater communication levels further aided to the efficiency

• of money laundering mediums like Hawala

(5) It promoted linkage of money laundering with organized crimes such as terrorism, arms smuggling etc

Positive linkages

It has also allowed the global recognition of the problem of money laundering and global cooperation against money laundering

INITIATIVE TAKEN

(1) National level

(1) Prevention of money laundering Act 2002 established special courts to try cases of money laundering

(2) RBI has made KYC requirement mandatory

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Financial intelligence unit is established for monitoring

(4) Enforcement Directorate as executive agency to prevent money laundering.

(2) Global Initiatives

(1) G7 Countries established FATF (Financial Action Task Force) to promote global cooperation against money laundering

(2) Asia-pacific monitoring Group in Asia to prevent money laundering

(3) UN Convention against transnational organized crime.

Money laundering is a threat to financial sovereignty of countries thus needs to be eradicated

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Artemis Accords are US led initiative to promote cooperation among countries in utilizing space like moon for human developments.

India's stand

(1) India has not signed the Artemis Accords

(2) India believes that it will lead to a new race to colonize the space

(3) India believes that space is a global common thus no selfish exploration or exploitation should be allowed

(4) India rejects plurilateral groupings and supports global cooperation through multilateral groupings such as UN Committee on peaceful uses of space

उम्मीदवारों को हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK